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DR. PRICE'S  
SPECIAL  
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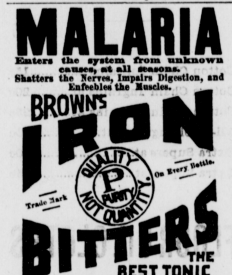
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Cakes, Creams, Puddings, etc., are delicately and made as the French, from which they are noted for STRENGTH AND TRUE FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE  
Price Baking Powder Co.,  
Chicago, Ill.

MAKERS OF  
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

—AND—  
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems,  
Best Yeast Yeast.

WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.



THE  
BEST TONIC  
Quickly and completely cures Malaria, Chills and Fevers, for Intermittent fevers, Indigestion, Lack of Energy, etc. It is equal, it is superior to the best of all other tonics, and it is the only one that does not injure the stomach, cause headache, or produce drowsiness. It is the only one that does not injure the stomach, cause headache, or produce drowsiness. It is the only one that does not injure the stomach, cause headache, or produce drowsiness.

## PAINT STORE

—Is a fine stock of—

## WALL PAPER,

CEILING DECORATIONS, and everything in the paint line.

ALBERT GREENWOOD,  
No. 2 Forester's Block.

W. E. GRIMES & CO.,  
—New Stock of—

## FURNITURE!

PARLOR, DINING ROOM and CHAMBER  
SETS in great variety.

ALBERT GREENWOOD,  
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—New Stock of—

## LAKE AND RIVER FISH!

received daily. Oysters, fruit, canned goods, etc. Prices the lowest.

A. D. MITCHELL,  
CONFECTIONER,

and dealer in home-made candies, fruits, etc. Soda Water best in town. Ice cream and ice of all kinds. Second street, Maysville, Ky.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.

## UNDER FALLING WALLS

APPELLING ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BROOKLYN.

Factory Buildings Collapse and Bury the Occupants—Fire Adds Its Horrors to the Scene—Leaping from the Windows to Death—Other Fires.

BROOKLYN, May 6.—When workmen were engaged in shoring up the girders in the basement of a building in the rear of No. 13 Atlantic avenue, one of the stays used in propping up the beams, gave way causing the building to collapse. On the second floor was a soap manufactory in which were the furnaces for heating the cauldrons. The building took fire immediately and a terrific panic ensued among the inmates. There were at the time 250 persons in the building, including many girls employed on the upper floors.

The west wing of the building fronting on Atlantic avenue went down entirely, and it is supposed that many persons were carried down in the ruins. The flames communicated to the remainder of the structure which was standing, and soon the whole building was in flames. A fire alarm was sounded after much delay. This brought the first contingent of firemen, but they were unable to cope with the flames, which were now mounting high above the building and pouring forth from different windows.

A second contingent finally arrived. A general one was sounded, and soon the fire apparatus of all kinds, and the firemen soon had access of the burning building. The burning buildings were situated in the rear of buildings fronting on Atlantic avenue, between the streets of Columbia and Columbia place. The entrance to them was on Columbia place, State street and through two alleys on Atlantic avenue.

When the wing of the collapsed building fell, it crashed into the tenement houses Nos. 13 and 15 Atlantic avenue.

Francis Hane, six-eight years of age, and her daughter Emma, aged thirteen years, were in the rear room of the second floor and were buried under the ruins. Her husband, of engine No. 4, in his man succeeded in digging them out. They were both badly injured. Mrs. Hane died being removed to the hospital and later hope is entertained for the recovery of the daughter.

Subsequently while the men of engine No. 4 were engaged in throwing out the debris, the flames the wall gave way and buried from Bernard Stark and Michael T. Regan, but they were quickly extricated by the firemen. They were both badly injured and suffered several scalp wounds. Both men were taken to the hospital.

In the employ of Milo Hines were some of the men who were engaged in the work and shouted for help, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they were persuaded from throwing themselves headlong out of the window.

Stark and Regan were taken into the street before they could be reached, and were badly hurt.

Another Account.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Another account of the accident in South Brooklyn is as follows: At 9:30 a fire was discovered in the rear room of a factory which fronts on Columbia street, south of State street, Brooklyn, and occupies more than two-thirds of the block running through to Atlantic street.

Manufacturing firms had portions of the building, and employed altogether sixty hands, chiefly young women, all of whom were at work in some of the five stories of the building. Before an alarm could be sounded the infernal machine, under-keel work of the exterior was all ablaze, and the first fireman who arrived found many of the panic-stricken female operatives crowding and shrieking with the windows.

Each one ran up to them promptly, but the imperiled girls had already begun the dangerous experiment of throwing themselves out of the second, third and even fourth-story windows.

The firemen and volunteer life savers did their best to catch those who jumped, and none were very badly hurt, considering the risk they ran, although two of them suffered such bruises as made it necessary to send them to the hospital.

It is known that the foreman of the factory, who was also the engineer, was burned. He gave the alarm and then returned to the burning building to aid in extinguishing the flames, which spread so rapidly that he was overcome almost as soon as he reached the death trap.

It is also feared that many of the women operatives are in the ruins. The scene around the place was heart-rending, despite the prompt action of the police, who formed fire lines almost as soon as the firemen got to work. Dozens of people assailed the officers with tearful inquiries for their relatives, who had not answered to their names since the casualty.

Vincennes' Firey Ordeal.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 6.—One of the best blocks in the business quarters of the city is in flames. The young women, who are engaged in the warehouse in the rear of Green's opera house, and many believe it to have been of incendiary origin. The firemen did everything in their power to check the flames, but it was apparent that Green's opera house and the block of which it was the center were at a loss. A strong breeze was blowing at the time and there were great fears that the whole town would be swept away. Mayor Johnson telegraphed to Evansville and Terre Haute for engines and hose, but happily their services were not required, the fire having been gotten under control before the help was needed. The work of the Vincennes department. The estimated loss is \$100,000.

## THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN A NOTED MURDER TRIAL

He Stands by Her When She Was Arraigned—Defendant's Sister, Her Father, Mother and Two Sisters—Now the Defendant for Breach of Promise.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 6.—The peculiar feature of several mysterious deaths, an unusually interesting coroner's inquest, a sensational court commissioner's examination and an almost unprecedentedly strange number of recent deaths are all revived by an ordinary breach of promise suit just commenced at White Water, a quiet little village fifty-five miles west of this city. In this case Nellie Horan brings an action against F. W. Richardson, claiming damages to the amount of \$5,000.

A little over two years ago Nellie Horan was one of what appeared to be a very happy family, consisting of father, mother and four daughters, including herself. Since that time father, mother and two daughters have died. The circumstances of each death were looked upon by the neighbors as very peculiar and even mysterious, but it was not until the latest death, that of Miss Anna Horan, that the mystery was solved.

When, on the night of December 2 last, this young lady died in the agonies of hysterical convulsions, after but a very brief illness, a willing response was made to the call of a gossip's tongue, and it was ordered by the authorities.

The moment an autopsy of the body was suggested the dead girl's sister Nellie bitterly opposed it. In her excited argument she acted in such a manner that she would kill the man who dared to bring the dissecting knife in contact with her sister's remains. This was the starting point for a long and bitter controversy.

Her father, who was at the time the murderer of her sister. The body was buried in the cemetery at Milwaukee, and it was found to contain enough strychnine to kill several persons. In accordance with the verdict of the coroner's jury, the body was exhumed and sent to await examination. This occurred in January.

The district attorney of Walworth county employed able counsel to assist him in drawing a most damaging chain of circumstantial evidence about the accused. It was shown that a few days previous to her death Nellie had purchased a quantity of strychnine. She ate at first, but admitted it to be true when a portion of the drug was found in her apartments. She explained, however, that she had procured the drug to use in a medicine.

The court commissioner's examination in progress for nearly two weeks, recesses of one and two hours each were frequently taken to allow the counsel of Nellie to make faint and occasional hysterical spells. No testimony was introduced for the defense, and Nellie Horan was bound over to await trial in default.

Her case was called for trial last February, she appearing with three eminent lawyers to state to defend her. For over a week the prosecution continued the introduction of damning evidence, following the same line as that pursued at the preliminary examination. At the conclusion of this the defense created a sensation by announcing that it had no evidence to introduce and submitted the case to the jury, which in turn gave everybody a still greater surprise by rendering a verdict of guilty.

In the course of the trial repeated efforts were made to create for Nellie's motive in committing the crime with which she was charged. The only plausible theory advanced was that her marriage to F. W. Richardson, a young man of considerable promise in the town and of several means, was not to her liking.

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## RIVAL WAR SHIPS.

The Garret and the Strelak, and What Their Commanders Have to Say.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Her British majesty's corvette Garret got up her anchor off Quarantine and steamed up the harbor until she was opposite the first ferry landing on the east shore. Then she dropped her anchor again, and the gunners cleared away some of the broadsides, and the porter monkeys got up some blank cartridges. The American colors were run up to the main truck and saluted with twenty-one guns. This is a polite formula for presenting the compliments of the British lion to the American eagle, and is customary among all navies. After that the men were piped on deck for inspection.

Capt. Hain received officers from Governor's Island and from the United States ship Minnesota, after which he went ashore and visited the British consul. Here he was seen and questioned by a representative of the American Press Association, who applied to questions as to how long he would remain in port, he said:

"There is no telling how long we will remain here. Sealed instructions have been forwarded to me from the home war office by way of the West Indies, and every steamer arriving from the West Indies will be boarded by one of my officers until the right steamer comes in. These papers were expected to arrive by the steamer Trinidad, but she came as without them."

Many people went down to Staten Island, and there took small boats and rowed out to look over the strange warship that had come to see a British man-of-war, to which the American ships are frequently compared in disparaging terms. Those who expected to see a ship of unusual power and one that could annihilate the whole American navy at one swoop, were disappointed. They found a vessel which, in the ordinary observation, did not differ greatly in appearance from half a dozen men-of-war that frequent this port. The Garret has neither armed sides nor guns of unusual caliber, but she has a voluptuous white female figurehead under her bowsprit. The muzzles of ten of her guns protruded through small ports in her side, and little square white ports open at frequent intervals below them to give light and air to the lower deck. The low is sharp, but the stern is round. The sailors wear a uniform that is much like that worn by the American women often seen on Broadway. The cap is not quite so broad and the stripes on the flowing collars are broader. They are rather better dressed than the subjects of the Russian Czar, which was shown by a little more gold lace on their uniforms. They were more actively among the British than the Russians, which was shown by the way they paced up and down the deck. A soldierly marine, in a bright red coat and blue helmet, paced across the forecastle. The British colors were hoisted on the mainmast. The captain's cabin on the Garret is very elegantly furnished, and is roomy and much more like a home than the quarters of the common run of brown-stone parlors. When the American Press reporter noticed a portrait of the queen hanging on one side, the young midshipman, who was standing by, who stantly reviewed his hat and said, "Yes, the Queen, God bless her!"

The other officers occupy comfortable staterooms on each side of the lower deck forward in what is called the steerage. Some of the chief officers have their quarters with prints from American comic publications. One chest was labelled "theatrical chest." It contained an outfit of scenery, costumes, and a number of other theatrical combined comic opera, dramatic, burlesque, and minstrel company amuse the ship's company. The troupe consisted of a professional actor, besides such other amiable talent as can only be found among a crew of 240 July tars. The ship is a substantial and comfortable vessel, and is a crewed sailer, and it is not surprising that she reached the British navy and Marryat had been expected.

The officers talk very freely of their ship and her outfit, and say that everything they have on board is the best of its kind. One of the very young midshipmen, who was a cadet of the rifle balls from the machine guns would penetrate at least four inches of solid iron plate, and he was a man for which the broadside gun would be unable to accomplish.

The Garret is the first British war ship that has visited this port in fifteen years. The last one here was the Niobe.

The Russian corvette Strelak is still at anchor here, but has steamed up. All the rowboats and skiffs on the North river are kept busy ferrying visitors to the corvette from the foot of West Twenty-third street, North river. Some rowboats were brought around from the East river, and some came from Jersey to reap the harvest of quarters. There was no cutting of rates, and the 900 or 1,000 passengers each paid twenty-five cents to be carried out and twenty-five cents to get back.

Lieut. Glyer, of the Strelak, is a nephew of M. de Giers, the Russian foreign minister. He and Capt. Skryloff had the cross of St. George, which they were to wear on their uniforms with Turkey. Lieut. Glyer was for his destroying a torpedo boat on the Danube.

"You have very pretty women here," he said in French to the collector of the money. They are the prettiest in the world. Our men aren't allowed to go on shore, but the officers have gone all over the city. It is a big place."

Capt. Skryloff when asked his opinion of the peace officers now in progress was unconvinced saying that "he was incompetent to speak on political questions, and as to his own duties, he was under the care of his superiors. He said that the British ship Garret, Capt. Skryloff said: "It looks as if she had followed the Strelak."

From the general spirit of the captain's remarks the conclusion was reached that the Strelak's commander has a secret mission in this country, having a direct reference to the possible Anglo-Russian war.

Sensational Dispatches announcing 5,000 miners' strike in the Tacoma region for an authoritative denials from Massillon. Miners there get seventy-five cents, but long since agreed to take fifteen cents more. Hence a reduction of ten cents is looked for in the near future.

Miners' Strike.

CANTON, O., May 6.—Fifteen drivers and machine scrapers of the New York and Connecticut mines at New Hartford, Conn., have struck for an advance from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day, throwing thirty miners out and closing the mine. One hundred is a protest meeting, and the miners' union is in a state of excitement. All the other mines in the Connecticut valley are working, but it is thought that several hundred miners will soon strike.

Two Pedestrians Arrested.

Match at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, May 6.—The three-day walking match just closed in this city was followed by sensational developments and the arrest of two participants. Among the contestants was a man named John Thompson, who had nearly a thousand dollars put up on his side.

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# THE DAILY BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885.

GOVERNOR KNOTT is at Washington.

JUDGE CANFIELD, of Jefferson, Ohio, has fired the time for hanging a murderer at sunrise October 1st.

The net income of the Louisiana Lottery Company after paying \$400,000 to the New Orleans Charity Hospital, is \$300,000 a year.

Loss by fire in the United States and Canada during April was \$7,750,000 and for the four months of this year, \$32,260,000.

Up to Monday the New York World's fund in aid of the Bartholdi pedestal footed up \$38,818.20, contributed by 41,378 persons.

The latest reports from the sections of the country where wheat is grown indicate a much smaller acreage than was put in last year.

GENERAL GRANT'S improved condition is considered by his family largely due to the use of clover tea, which is claimed to be a remedy for colic.

REVENUE AGENT WILSON, who is now making an examination of affairs in this collection district, it is thought, will recommend the revocation of the appointments of at least a dozen of storekeepers. There are supposed to be that number of these officials for whom there is no work to perform. Like reductions of the force have already been made in other districts in this State.

The New York Sun says: "The Northern Republicans have no use for decent Southern Republicans, and will give them no encouragement. The great trouble with Southern Republicanism from the first has been that it was an artificial and not a natural growth. It has paid the penalty of its crimes and its mistakes, and if it will begin over again, but honestly this time, the Democracy has no reason to wish it ill.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Courier-Journal writing from Washington says: The appointment of Capt. James Blackburn Collector of the Lexington District was determined upon Saturday, and will grind its way through the Executive Mansion within a few days. The route is a little circuitous and conventional, but it will come out all right in good time. Senator Blackburn has no doubt that the appointment is fixed.

THE YEOMAN says: Hon. James Blackburn, of Woodford, has been appointed Collector of this, the seventh venue district of Kentucky, in place of Colonel Charles E. Stoll. It has been anticipated for some time that this appointment would be made, and it is received with the highest satisfaction by the people of the district. Mr. Blackburn is a competent and responsible man, to whom no objection has been or can be made, and who will perform the duties with the same directness and fidelity that has characterized him in the several other public positions which he has filled.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Commercial says: Judge Jas. Q. Chenoweth, the new First Auditor of the Treasury, has comfortably settled himself in the revolving chair. He is a typical Kentuckian and a man after my own heart. He is forty-four years of age, but as buoyant in spirit as a boy. He entered the Confederate lines in his nineteenth year, and commanded a brigade at twenty-three in General Lyon's division. His comrades say a braver man never flashed his sword in the face of the foe. His long hair, like the white plume of Navarre, was always seen in the thickest of the fight, and he was eager to get there. After the war he graduated at Albion University in Indiana, where Milton J. Durham got his "book learning," and later he studied law and settled down to practice at his native town, Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Ky., where he had many friends and kinsmen. He developed into a superb hustling orator and was soon sent to the State Senate. He served one session with distinction and resigned to remove to Texas. He took up his abode at Nashville, Franklin County, and formed a law partnership with General, now Senator Maxey, first circuit Judge and toward the close of his term resigned to take a seat in the Legislature. He served two sessions in the General Assembly, and became a conspicuous figure in State politics. He was the author of the celebrated Chenoweth railroad commission bill, which led him to the brink of a duel. He was offered the agency to collect the State debt, amounting to \$1,600,000, but the First Auditorship of the National Treasury was tendered him in the meanwhile and he accepted. He is enthusiastically spoken of in connection with the next gubernatorial nomination in the Lone Star State. He was never left in battle or politics. He won five wounds, however, as certificates of his well-worn spurs.

## PEACE TO BE PURCHASED

By the Cession of Pendjeh and the Negotiations in Progress.

LONDON, May 6.—The Standard, commenting on the turn affairs have taken regarding the Anglo-Russian dispute over the Afghan frontier question, says: "Although Gladstone and Earl Granville took great pains to officially deny the Central News dispatch, published in our issue of April 15, stating that the Russian government offered to cede Pendjeh to Russia as a basis for the settlement of the frontier dispute, there can now be no doubt that the present arrangement for considering the question was only agreed to by Russia on England consenting to Russia's acquisition of that place. In spite of a savage attack by Lord Randolph Churchill, the young conservative leader, on the government's Russian policy, which he said imperiled India by its cowardice, the house of commons passed the vote of credit without abatement. It is expected that Kaiser Wilhelm will be asked to arbitrate the Pendjeh incident.

A Church Sold at Auction. NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—The Christ church building, Canal street, was sold at auction and brought by D. Morier & Sons for \$75,000. One hundred and twenty-five thousand had previously been refused. The church will be torn down and a business block erected in its place, while the congregation will build a new edifice up town. This building is of great historic interest. Its congregation was the first Protestant society organized in the territory, and their first church was erected above and outside of the Catholic city of New Orleans. The ground for the church was the gift of John T. Moore, the celebrated philanthropist, and the legislature passed a law to authorize the wardens and vestrymen to conduct a lottery to raise funds with which to erect the building. The church has been twice rebuilt and once moved further back from the river. The present edifice dates from 1845, and was, up to Bishop Leveillé's time, regarded as the cathedral church of the diocese.

## FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

An Illinois Banker Fined \$1,000 and Sent to Jail.

METROPOLIS, Ill., May 6.—F. M. Choat, cashier of the Third national bank, and a wealthy citizen, was sent to jail and fined \$1,000 for contempt of court. The contempt consisted in a persistent refusal to reveal certain testimony as a witness in a murder case, wherein a charge was made against killing John W. Trumbo, last fall. Soon after the tragedy Allen Choat, John Martin and Frank Martin, three arrested charges, with Trumbo's mother. Banker Choat is in possession of certain information which he claims was obtained under a seal of secrecy, and which he declines to yield. It is thought Choat will remain firm and refuse to testify.

## A List of Lemons' Victims.

LEMONS, Ill., May 6.—Everything is quiet at the quarries. The militia are still here but there has been no demonstration and rain necessitated the suspension of work in the quarries. It is feared that a demonstration will be made at the inquest and the military will be on hand.

A revised list of the victims of the fracas is as follows: Andrew Helker, dead; Jacob Kapina, dead; unknown man, dead; John Pollock, severely injured; Adolph Miller, severely injured; Mrs. Le-marr, slightly injured.

Barry Walker, foreman at Walker's quarries, was among the two strikers, one of whom was immediately arrested. The sentries fired over the heads of several strikers who were proceeding to the quarries and refused to halt when ordered. Feeding is again running high.

Sunday ball playing at Cleveland is still in doubt, although catcher Walker has been dismissed.

The Mormon delegation to memorialize President Cleveland is en route from Salt Lake City.

Where the wounded L. N. A. and C. baggage man, is able to be about with a bandaged face.

Cot. J. Armory Knox, of the Texas Sifters, lectured in New York for the Bartholdi status fund.

Detectives are holding at Lafayette James Flynn on suspicion of being the L. N. A. and C. robber.

Mark Vinnette, soldier, always incorrigible, snatched by shooting at Plymouth, to avoid going to school.

J. B. Washington has been elected president of the Wheeling, Pittsburg and Baltimore railroad company.

The body of another of the entombed miners in the Haven Run colliery, that of Wm. Anderson, was recovered.

John Meagher has been appointed chief clerk of General Manager John Scott, of the Queen and Crescent railroad.

Lucky Baldwin's California stable of twenty horses arrived at Latonia, where they will be used in the Louisville races.

At a meeting of the Grand Union of Catholic knights in Baltimore Archbishop Gibbons was elected grand chaplain of the order.

The farewell banquet to be given by the Parisians to Minister Morton is to occur at the Continental hotel on Thursday evening, May 14.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Latest Quotations of the Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets.

New York, May 5.—Money 1 1/2 per cent. Exchange quiet. Governmentals dull. A. & T. 104 1/2; B. & O. 104 1/2; C. & O. 104 1/2; D. & O. 104 1/2; E. & O. 104 1/2; F. & O. 104 1/2; G. & O. 104 1/2; H. & O. 104 1/2; I. & O. 104 1/2; J. & O. 104 1/2; K. & O. 104 1/2; L. & O. 104 1/2; M. & O. 104 1/2; N. & O. 104 1/2; O. & O. 104 1/2; P. & O. 104 1/2; Q. & O. 104 1/2; R. & O. 104 1/2; S. & O. 104 1/2; T. & O. 104 1/2; U. & O. 104 1/2; V. & O. 104 1/2; W. & O. 104 1/2; X. & O. 104 1/2; Y. & O. 104 1/2; Z. & O. 104 1/2.

General. CHICAGO, May 4.—FLOUR—Fancy, \$5.00; @ 40; family, \$4.45; 47 1/2. WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.06; No. 3, nominal, \$1.02; No. 2 mixed, \$1.03; No. 3 white, \$1.03. CORN—No. 2 mixed, \$1.03; No. 3 white, \$1.03. BARKLEY—Spring, 65¢; fall, 50¢. POKE—Family, \$1.06; 1 1/2, regular, \$1.17; 1 1/2, 11¢. MAON—Shoulders, 4¢; 1 1/2, 3¢; 3/4, 3¢. CHEESE—Prime to choice, 10¢; No. 1, 9¢; No. 2, 8¢. BUTTER—New York, 15¢; Western, 14¢. POLY—Fair chickens, \$1.00; 1/2, 95¢; 1/4, 90¢; 1/8, 85¢; 1/16, 80¢; 1/32, 75¢; 1/64, 70¢; 1/128, 65¢; 1/256, 60¢; 1/512, 55¢; 1/1024, 50¢; 1/2048, 45¢; 1/4096, 40¢; 1/8192, 35¢; 1/16384, 30¢; 1/32768, 25¢; 1/65536, 20¢; 1/131072, 15¢; 1/262144, 10¢; 1/524288, 5¢; 1/1048576, 2¢; 1/2097152, 1¢. HAY—No. 1 Timothy, \$1.55; No. 2, \$1.55; No. 3, \$1.55; No. 4, \$1.55; No. 5, \$1.55; No. 6, \$1.55; No. 7, \$1.55; No. 8, \$1.55; No. 9, \$1.55; No. 10, \$1.55; No. 11, \$1.55; No. 12, \$1.55; No. 13, \$1.55; No. 14, \$1.55; No. 15, \$1.55; No. 16, \$1.55; No. 17, \$1.55; No. 18, \$1.55; No. 19, \$1.55; No. 20, \$1.55; No. 21, \$1.55; No. 22, \$1.55; No. 23, \$1.55; No. 24, \$1.55; No. 25, \$1.55; No. 26, \$1.55; No. 27, \$1.55; No. 28, \$1.55; No. 29, \$1.55; No. 30, \$1.55; No. 31, \$1.55; No. 32, \$1.55; No. 33, \$1.55; No. 34, \$1.55; No. 35, \$1.55; No. 36, \$1.55; No. 37, \$1.55; No. 38, \$1.55; No. 39, \$1.55; No. 40, \$1.55; No. 41, \$1.55; No. 42, \$1.55; No. 43, \$1.55; No. 44, \$1.55; No. 45, \$1.55; No. 46, \$1.55; No. 47, \$1.55; No. 48, \$1.55; No. 49, \$1.55; No. 50, \$1.55; No. 51, \$1.55; No. 52, \$1.55; No. 53, \$1.55; No. 54, \$1.55; No. 55, \$1.55; No. 56, \$1.55; No. 57, \$1.55; No. 58, \$1.55; No. 59, \$1.55; No. 60, \$1.55; No. 61, \$1.55; No. 62, \$1.55; No. 63, \$1.55; 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## EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

EXTENDED TO INNOCENT JAMES TURPIN, A LIFE CONVICT.

By His Unnatural Daughter's Perjury  
Pardoned After Serving Over Six Years  
of a Life Sentence—A Long, Patient  
Struggle for Liberty.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—James Turpin, for the past six years a life convict in the Ohio penitentiary, arrived in this city, his old home, having been pardoned by Gov. Hoody. For twelve years prior to 1879, Turpin was a resident of the eighteenth ward of this city, working industriously at his trade as a shoe maker. His wife died, leaving a daughter, Jennie, to his care. Deprived of a mother's watchfulness, Jennie became wayward, and in spite of her father's efforts, fell into bad company, frequenting a notorious resort known as the "London House," kept by a woman known to the police as "Mother" Davis. Turpin finally sent his daughter to New York where her aunt tried to reform her, but failed, and her father, as a last resort, threatened to send her to the state reform school in Toledo. One night in December, 1879, Turpin found Jennie in company with a man of low character named McCafferty and took her home. After chastising her he locked her up in her room. She made a rope of the bedclothing, lowered herself from the second story window and took refuge with Mother Davis.

Jennie had a mistaken idea that her father had a large sum of money in his possession which his wife, Jennie's mother, had willed to the daughter. At Mother Davis's conspiracy was hatched to get rid of Turpin and obtain possession of this money. In January, 1879, Turpin was arrested on a charge of incest, preferred by his daughter, Jennie, then only sixteen years of age. He was indicted, tried and convicted solely on her testimony. The trial was stormily contested and lasted nearly two weeks. John C. Hutchins and E. J. Blandin, now on the bench in this county, prosecuted, and Martin A. Foran, now congressman, and A. J. Williams, now senator from this city, defended Turpin. On the first ballot the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Judge McMath delivered the only sentence possible under the law, imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for life. An appeal was taken to the district court, but when the case had reached there nothing but the wrapper which had enclosed the papers in the court room was found. The contents had been lost or stolen. It was impossible to duplicate them, and there was no other recourse.

On March 18, 1879, Turpin entered the penitentiary as a life prisoner. He was a poor man, and not till 1881 were any definite steps taken toward a pardon. Then Attorney J. J. Kelly began the collection of a mass of evidence, which, accompanied by strong petitions, he presented to Gov. Foster in 1882. The documents were pigeonholed. A year later Kelly received the affidavit of Mother Davis, who has since died, in which she swore that she had persuaded Jennie Turpin to make the charge against her father, that Turpin was innocent, and that she would do all in her power to secure his release. Another affidavit was received from a party, also since deceased, who heard the details of the conspiracy discussed, also affidavits from jurors who swore that, in light of the newly-discovered evidence, they were satisfied of Turpin's innocence. These were presented to Gov. Hoody. Suddenly this accumulated mass of evidence disappeared from the pardon clerk's office, and the most diligent search failed to reveal it. The documents were replaced as far as possible, and Attorney Kelly made affidavit as to the contents of the others.

Some time after Turpin's conviction his daughter, Jennie, married a man in Akron Summit county, whose name could never be ascertained, and the pair subsequently removed to Stark county. Long afterward she wrote a penitent letter to Pat Barrett, an old friend of her father's in Cleveland, and then a guard in the penitentiary at Columbus, saying that her father was innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted, adding that if \$5.00 was sent to her, with which to pay a lawyer for drawing the papers, she would make an affidavit to the effect. She said her husband opposed her course because she would thereby render herself liable to a charge of perjury, and so signed the fictitious name of "Mrs. John J. Smith," Canton, O. A money order for ten dollars was sent to that address, but she could not identify herself to the postoffice authorities as "Mrs. Smith," the order was returned. With the aid of the Canton police and letter carriers a search was made for "Mrs. Smith," but it proved futile. Marriage license records in Akron were examined unsuccessfully, and further efforts of search prosecuted in adjoining towns in Stark and Summit counties. Once she was reported in Cleveland, but the most diligent inquiry failed to reveal her whereabouts.

All these facts were presented to Gov. Hoody, and the Cuyahoga delegation in the legislature, Attorney General Lawrence and other Cuyahogans besigned the governor, who examined the case critically. He then visited Turpin in the penitentiary. Next day he said: "I have decided to pardon Turpin, for I am fully convinced that he is an innocent man." The papers were signed at once, and Turpin walked out a free man, after an imprisonment of six years, one month and twelve days. His prison record was excellent. He enjoyed privileges accorded to no other prisoner, and had entire charge of the large shoe manufacturing department. His services in the shoe capacity in a private manufactory would be worth \$1,000 or \$1,200 a year. He receives from the state for his services in a little over seventy-three months just \$20. This was a commission on the earnings of his shop for a few months, under a plan recently adopted in the penitentiary.

During the four years' efforts to secure Turpin's pardon not the slightest objection has been raised from any source, though the greatest publicity has been given the matter. The mysterious losses of papers and the failure of efforts to find his daughter and to secure her affidavit frequently distracted Turpin, but he always believed that his innocence would ultimately be proved. He is now forty-eight years of age, and will leave the battle of life by resuming his trade either in this city or Columbus.

In Livingston parish, La., Jean Baptiste crept with a shotgun up to the open door of the residence of his former sweetheart, Annie Barrow, and fired a load of lead into his rival, Robert D. Parish, killing him and wounding the girl. It now turns out that Parish has a wife and three children at Baton Rouge.

# DON'T!

Don't be leve that we present an excellent Waterbury Watch with every \$15 purchase.

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Don't believe that we are getting up, this Spring, Handsomer Work than any other Merchant Tailoring House in the State.

Don't believe any of the above facts until you come to our house and be convinced that all this is literally true. Respectfully,

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We claim for our stock General Excellence in Quality and Style, Immense Variety and a scale of prices which will be found EXTRAORDINARILY LOW. Our stock of Hosiery is complete in every detail, from the cheapest Cotton to the Finest Silk Hosiery, and at prices that defy competition. In

**Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades,**

Ac, we can not be equalled, and are confident we can save you five or ten cents on every yard you purchase or so. Another thing, do not fail to see our elegant display of CURTAINS, NETS and LACE CURTAINS. Elegant styles! Very large stock! Our New Spring Goods are most desirable and our prices always right. Our WHITE GOODS and LACES are well worth coming to see.

**D. HUNT & SON,**  
Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

**F. DIETRICH & SONS,**

—Dealers in Home-made—

**CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,**  
**SPRING WAGONS, ETC.**

Only Carriage manufacturers in Maysville who sell only their own work, which is first-class in all particulars. Vehicles at LOWER PRICES than any other house in the State, when quality of work is considered.

**ALL Work Warranted!**

REPAIRING Promptly and Satisfactorily done. A large line of Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, &c., now on hand.

As we are practical Mechanics, and WILL SAVE YOU MONEY if you give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

**F. DIETRICH & SONS,**  
65 and 70 East Second St.

—GO TO—

**J. BALLENCER**

—FOR—

**FINE JEWELRY,**

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ETC.**

Bridal and Anniversary Gifts a specialty. A large stock to select from at all times. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

**MALTBY, BENTLEY & CO.'S**

For Oats and Clover Seed, Potatoes and Cabbage. They have also just received a fresh supply of Mackerel, Maple Syrup and N. O. Molasses. No. 19 Market Street, Maysville, Ky.

W. W. McIlvain.

R. G. Humphreys.

**McILVAIN & HUMPHREYS,**

(Successors to MYALL & RILEY.)

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS!**

—We are now receiving large invoices of—

PLANET, JR., TOBACCO CULTIVATORS,  
BARBED WIRE, ETC.,  
EVANS CORN PLANTERS AND DRILLS.

MALTA DOUBLE SHOVEL FLOWS,  
RANDALL HARROWS,  
RIDING and WALKING CULTIVATORS,

We have a full stock of WAGONS and CARTS; in fact every kind of Implement needed on a farm. Second street, Maysville, Ky.

ON MONDAY, May 4th, I will commence, and continue during the entire month, to offer a line of fine Carriage and Buggy work at three-fourths of its true value. ED. MYALL, Successor to Myall & Riley, Burton street, Maysville, Ky.

**CYCLONE OF BARGAINS!**

Five hundred Fine Corkscrew Suits in all Styles and Colors at \$15; worth \$25. Five hundred Fancy Plaid Suits at \$12; worth \$18. Six hundred Cassimere Suits, all styles, at \$10; worth \$20. My stock of Boys' and Children's Suits is complete in every department.

**SOME CLOTHING FACTS:**

The Brightest, the most Tasteful, the Prettiest Finished, the most carefully Low Priced—in a word, the most satisfactory and desirable Clothing for Men, Youths and Children to be found in the State, is sold at the Red Corner Clothing House.

LOUIS ZECH, Proprietor.

**M. DAVIS,**

—"THE OLD RELIABLE"—

**CLOTHIER!**

Have just received an immense stock of CLOTHING, comprising Men's Youth's and Boys' goods; also GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

**HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS and VALISES,**

which he will sell at PANIC PRICES. You will do well to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

mr6-d4wm

**M. DAVIS,**

**HERMANN LANGE,**

—The Jeweler, is receiving the latest styles of—

**FINE JEWELRY,**

Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Clocks and Novelties. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No. 42 Second Street, three doors below Market, Maysville, Ky.

**C. S. MINER & BRO.,**

—ESTABLISHED 1833—DEALERS IN—

**BOOTS, Leather and Findings**

**SHOES,**

**MAYSVILLE, KY.**

**CLEARANCE SALE FOR CASH!**

As trustee for A. R. BURGESS, I offer the stock of Dry Goods contained in his store, No. 20 Sullivan Street, at greatly reduced prices. Unshredded shirts, best made, (former price \$1.00); 75 cents; best Laundered shirts, (former price \$1.50); \$1.00; line of dress goods, per yard, 5 cents; many choice Dress Fabrics at cost; Woolen Underwear and Blankets at cost. Great bargains in Hosiery, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, Etc. Choice line of Cassimere at cost. All persons indebted to the said Burgess will be required to make prompt payment, as it will be my duty, as trustee, to wind up the business speedily. As A. R. Burgess, as my agent, will make settlements and collections, and give receipts. JAMES SHACKLEFORD, Trustee.